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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

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CONTENTS

PAGE

Kim Il-song Addresses Three Revolutions Conference on Developing Countryside (Kim Il-song; CHOSON CHUNGANG NYON'GAM 1974, 30 Nov 74)	1
Gushing Foundation of Everlasting Loyalty of 10 Million Hearts (Pak Yong-Tok; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 9 Feb 77)	28
South Hamgyong Province's Development Described (Yi Chang-u, Mun Hak-su; MINJU CHOSON, 20 Mar 77)	33

KIM IL-SONG ADDRESSES THREE REVOLUTIONS CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPING COUNTRYSIDE

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYON'GAM 1974 in Korean 30 Nov 74

[Kim Il-song speech delivered on 21 February 1973, at the Conference of the Three Revolutions Teams in the Agricultural Sector: "ON VIGOROUSLY CARRYING OUT THE IDEOLOGICAL, TECHNICAL, AND CULTURAL REVOLUTIONS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE"]

[Text] Comrades!

The Political Committee of the Party Central Committee has recently decided to dispatch three-revolutions teams to the industrial and agricultural sectors in order to vigorously press ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in every field of socialist construction. In accordance with this decision of the Political Committee, several days ago three-revolutions teams were dispatched to factories and enterprises, and others will be sent today to cooperative farms and to state-operated live-stock farms.

Today I intend to discuss several problems posed in the implementation of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions as they occur in rural areas, members of the three-revolutions teams who are entering the agricultural economic sector.

The ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions are the most important revolutionary tasks posed in order to ultimately resolve the agrarian question, after agricultural cooperativization has been completed. After they realize the historic task of agricultural cooperativization, a party and state of the working class must continuously and thoroughly implement the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas. Only by so doing can we consolidate and develop the socialist rural economic system, bring an end to backward techniques in rural areas, obliterate the differences which exist between urban and rural areas, as well as the class distinctions between the working class and the peasant class.

In February 1964, our party adopted the "A Thesis Concerning Our Country's Socialist Agrarian Question" at the 8th Plenum of the Party's Fourth Central Committee and proposed the task of vigorously pressing ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas. Even though almost 10 years have passed since our party proposed its theses on

the rural question, the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions have yet to be fully realized in rural areas.

What could be the main reason why the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions have not yet been fully realized in rural areas?

This is related, more than anything else, to the fact that a great effort was made to increase our national defense capability as the aggressive, war-provoking machinations of the U.S. imperialists were intensified, further aggravating the tension. As you all know, beginning in the early 1960s, the U.S. imperialists continuously introduced aggressive armed forces into south Korea on the one hand, and on the other, intensified their armed provocations against the northern half of the republic more than ever before by abetting the south Korean reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists also fabricated the Gulf of Bac-bo [Tonkin] incident in order to massively wage an aggressive war in Vietnam, and gradually, they escalated their war throughout Indochina. The prevailing situation urgently demanded that we strengthen our national defense potential like iron and make full preparations to cope with any possibility of an enemy surprise attack. With this in mind, our party proposed a revolutionary line for advancing economic and national defense construction concurrently and turned a vast amount of manpower and material resources to national defense construction. Because of our party's past allocations of vast amounts of manpower and material resources toward national defense construction, it was impossible to allocate sufficient forces to rural areas and implement fully the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas.

Needless to say, in the past, we have brilliantly realized the tasks of irrigation and electrification, which occupy important places in the rural technical revolution. However, since we allocated such a great quantity of steel materials and cement to modernizing the military facilities of the People's Army, to arming all the people and to fortifying the entire nation, it was not possible to increase the production of tractors and motor vehicles, nor were we able to send a great deal of modern farm machinery into rural areas. As a result, we have not yet completed the task of achieving mechanization in the rural economy as proposed in the "Thesis Concerning Our Country's Socialist Agrarian Question." Also, because we allocated a great deal of our manpower resources to national defense, we have been unable to fully realize the tasks of the ideological and cultural revolutions in rural areas. In order to successfully carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions in rural areas, we will require a great many young people who are familiar with the rural areas and receptive to new things. But as the situation was intensified and the danger of war escalated, many young people from rural areas went to serve in the People's Army. Especially after the "Pueblo" incident, the majority of rural young people went into the People's Army. As a result, young people in rural areas were scarce; only women and the aged remained there. Therefore, it was impossible to vigorously press ahead with the ideological and cultural revolutions in rural areas.

Thus, because the party was required to allocate so many of its efforts to strengthening national defense as a result of earlier dangerous circumstances, the party was unable to satisfactorily carry out the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas. However, this does not mean that our policy for putting our efforts into strengthening our national defense potential was incorrect.

Developments over the past several years clearly show that our party's policy, which called for the strengthening of our national defense potential in order to perfect the defense potential of the fatherland, even though we faced impediments to socialist rural construction, was a just policy which was in full agreement with the basic interests of the revolution. Had we not directed our primary force toward the strengthening of our national defense potential in order to cope with the prevailing circumstances, and instead allocated our force only to the rural question, important as it was, we would have been unable to prevent the enemy's attack, both at the time of the "Pueblo" incident and at the time of the incident involving the "EC-121." Because we thoroughly carried out our party's revolutionary line for concurrently advancing economic and national defense construction and thus firmly consolidated our national defense potential, we were able to crush at each step the enemy's machinations for provoking war and to cause the enemies to kneel before us.

World history knows of no instance yet in which national defense construction was carried out at the same time that industrialization was achieved. Especially in a small country like ours, the difficulties are almost insurmountable when circumstances require that weapons and military equipment necessary for defending the nation be developed on one's own while concurrently advancing economic and national defense construction. Nevertheless, we could hardly allow these demands to cause us to sit idly by and rely on others, nor could we minimize the fundamental interests of the revolution. Even if it were necessary to delay somewhat socialist rural construction, our primary emphasis required that we exert our greatest efforts on strengthening national defense potential. And precisely herein lay the major cause that resulted in our past inability to fully carry out the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas.

Another cause of our past inability to fully implement the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas was to some extent related to the fact that functionaries in party and state economic agencies were unable to adequately assist rural areas.

As referred to above, because of the scarcity of young people in rural areas, now farming, as well as the management of cooperative farms, is being carried out mainly by old people and women. Because they were unable to learn in the past, these old people who now work in rural areas do not possess well advanced or scientific knowledge, and their cultural standards are also low. They are thus captives of empiricism and conservatism, unable

to vigorously press ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions. But we cannot blame them for this. These old people, now working as functionaries in the management of cooperative farms in most cases, are those who have been most loyal to the party and who have faithfully worked since the period of land reform. If we had fully indoctrinated and helped them in the past, no matter how difficult the rural situation might have been, we would have been able to vigorously advance the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

However, in the past, functionaries in party and state economic agencies did not adequately assist rural areas, nor did they indoctrinate peasant and management functionaries on cooperative farms in a revolutionary manner. Rural areas not only provided many young people for the People's Army but also almost all discharged soldiers who had originally come from rural areas were assigned to factories and enterprises instead of being sent back to farming areas; as results, rural outposts were weakened, and rural areas suffered from a shortage of manpower. Moreover, peasants were heavily burdened with such responsibilities as the making of straw-bags and straw rope, corn husking, and road construction, while at the same time they were not provided with machines. In order to indoctrinate peasants in a revolutionary manner, they were supposed to be allowed time to study and to hold meetings. Instead, because of the weightiness of their great burdens, how could they find the time to study and hold meetings? Under the circumstances in which rural areas thus had a shortage of manpower and in which peasants were preoccupied with farming, party functionaries ought to have substantively planned and organized working with peasants. But in the past, party organizations did not properly carry out work with peasants, nor could they effectively formulate the countermeasures for indoctrinating them in a revolutionary manner. As a result of conditions in which peasants and management functionaries of cooperative farms were not provided with the necessary time to study and learn from ideological indoctrination, they were unable to arm themselves with the chuche ideals of the party nor were these effectively carried out; thus, the peasants have become ideologically, technically, and culturally backward. Management functionaries on cooperative farms have flaunted empiricism, conservatism, formalism and bureaucratism, but they did not vigorously press ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

Thus, the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions were not effectively promoted in rural areas, but why are we only now dispatching three-revolutions teams instead of having done so several years ago?

Needless to say, if we had dispatched three-revolutions teams several years ago to rural areas and would have successfully accomplished the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, and farming would have been implemented in a better fashion. However, the past shortcomings which developed in the rural economic sector did not come to the fore so seriously

as they have today. Generally speaking, shortcomings which are inherent in social life do not come to the surface in their earlier stages. Just as changes in natural phenomena reach a certain limit before they become apparent, so also do shortcomings which are inherent in social life come to the surface only at a certain time. As water freezes when the temperature drops below zero centigrade, or boils when the temperature reaches 100 degrees centigrade, shortcomings in the rural economic sector also become apparent when a particular limit is reached. In the past, party organizations and guiding functionaries in the rural economic sector did not effectively carry out their work with peasants but instead performed their work in a bureaucratic manner: thus, they could not deal with the real situation of rural areas in specific terms, nor could they correct apparent shortcomings in the rural economic sector on a timely basis. As a result, shortcomings inherent in the rural economic sector gradually began to grow, and more recently, have begun to surface.

Recently in the process of going directly to rural villages and coming to understand the real situation of cooperative farms, it was soon realized that there were grave defects which had to be corrected as soon as possible in the rural economic sector. In order to promptly correct shortcomings appearing in rural areas and to vigorously move ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, it was decided to dispatch three-revolutions teams to rural areas.

The party's decision to send three-revolutions teams to rural areas was an extremely timely one. Today there exist in our rural areas sufficient conditions for vigorously pressing forward with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions. As a result of the party's military line having been thoroughly carried out, the combat capability of the People's Army troops have become extraordinarily strengthened, the entire people have been armed, and the nation has been completely transformed into an impregnable fortress. Compared to the past, the steel production has been markedly increased. Thus, we can now allocate great efforts to rural areas while carrying out national defense construction. Members of three-revolution teams must support the party's policy and go to rural areas to vigorously press ahead the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

Three-revolutions team members must put great efforts into the implementation of the rural technical revolution.

Our party's Fifth Congress proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution for markedly narrowing the differences between heavy and light labor, as well as the distinctions existing between agricultural and industrial labor, and for liberating women from the heavy burdens of household chores. In order to successfully implement the three major tasks of the technical revolution, we must vigorously press forward with the rural technological revolution together with the implementation of the technical revolution in the industrial sector.

Vigorously emphasizing the rural technical revolution is an extremely important task in order to free the peasants from difficult and arduous labor and to rapidly increase agricultural output. As you all know, our country used to be a backward colonial and agrarian nation which has not fully passed through the stage of capitalistic development. Therefore, even though the technical level of our rural economy has been enormously raised when compared to the past, it still lags behind those countries which have fully passed through the capitalistic stage of development, and our peasants continue to be engaged in difficult and arduous labor. Those of your comrades who have gone to rural areas to help in rice transplanting and weeding, and we found the work to be extremely arduous. As a matter of fact, it is by no means easy to transplant rice, bending over all day long. And weeding is just as difficult as transplanting the rice. According to the words of those students who were mobilized to support the work in rural areas, when they were engaged in weeding in summer, they felt almost suffocated by the hot air rising from the ground. Those three-revolutions team members that do go into rural areas must work to free peasants from their difficult and arduous work as soon as possible and must decisively increase agricultural production by vigorously pressing ahead with the rural technical revolution according to the policies proposed by the Fifth Congress of the party.

First of all, we must endeavor to rapidly realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy.

In order to quickly achieve a comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, we must increase the tractor production in order to send as many tractors as possible to rural villages and to raise their utilization rate in every way.

Since last year, both the party and the state have concentrated their forces on the tractor production and are attaining greater success in this area. We are planning this year to concentrate on sending tractors first to the western region, which produces a large quantity of food grain, at the rate of three units per 100 chongbo in Pyongyang City, South Pyongan Province, North Pyongan Province, South Hwanghae Province, and North Hwanghae Province, and at least 2.5 units to intermediate areas.

Even if we were able to increase the number of tractors per 100 chongbo to this level, it would still not be much compared to that in advanced countries. Therefore, we must not be content with small successes, but must continue to wage a vigorous struggle to catch up with and surpass the level of advanced nations. To catch up with and surpass the level of mechanization in the rural areas of advanced nations is not such a difficult thing to do, nor is it an accomplishment which must remain in the distant future. By 1976, the number of tractors per 100 chongbo will already be eight to nine, and a decisive advance will have been achieved in the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy.

The party and the state are also actively struggling to increase the motor vehicle production. As the automobile production increases, the state will insure that soon there will be one motor vehicle per 200 chongbo in rural areas, and in the future, one per 100 chongbo.

The intention of the party and the state is to enable peasants to perform all their farming work with machines and to transform agricultural labor into easy work by producing great numbers of tractors and motor vehicles and sending them to rural areas. But no matter how many tractors and motor vehicles may be supplied rural areas, if they fail to be effectively utilized, then the successful realization of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy cannot be expected. Under conditions in which great numbers of tractors and motor vehicles are allocated to rural areas, it is extremely important that they be effectively utilized. It is particularly important to increase the rate of tractor utilization in the rural economic sector to the maximum degree. Three-revolutions teams in the agricultural sector must go to rural villages in order to vigorously wage the struggle to raise the utilization rate of tractors.

Most important in raising the utilization rate of tractors is the production of many coupling farm machines and their allocation to rural villages. No matter how many tractors may be available in rural areas, if coupling farm machines are lacking, the tractors cannot be effectively utilized, nor will it be possible to free the peasants from difficult and arduous labor. Therefore, it is imperative that more and a greater variety of types of coupling farm machines be produced and distributed to rural villages.

Particularly, we must produce large numbers of trailers and send them to rural villages. Presently, though cooperative farms have tractors, they still cannot effectively carry out transportation work because of the paucity of trailers. We cannot just stand idly by and watch such a situation to continue. The sectors concerned must produce many trailers and distribute them among rural villages so as to actively mechanize transportation work in rural villages and to decisively free the peasants from having to carry loads on their backs.

Numerous rice transplanting machines must be produced and distributed to rural villages. Concerned sectors must quickly perfect the rice transplanting machine for extensive use in agricultural production.

We must devise and build weeding machines which will be widely used in agricultural production. In order to free the peasants from the work of weeding, we must construct weeding machines on the one hand and carry out three ploughings to eliminate weeds in wet fields on the other. If we do rice field ploughing once in autumn, again the next spring, and then once again at the time when weeds begin to grow, and follow this up with a harrowing to root them out, it will be as effective as weeding twice. But

at the present time, however, in rural villages tractors are used for work not related to farming and there is a complete failure to do water harrowing so that there are many weeds in wet fields. Members of three-revolutions teams must go to rural villages to effectively utilize tractors so as to thoroughly carry out a program of three ploughings.

In order to increase the tractor utilization rate we must effectively carry out road construction and land adjustment. When we go to rural villages, we find tractors having difficulties getting into rice fields because there are no suitable paths. Cooperative farms must properly readjust their wet and dry fields and build good roads so that tractors can enter unhindered into wet and dry fields to work.

Elevating the role of tractor operators in rural villages is of extremely great significance to achieving an increase in the tractor utilization rate and realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy.

Tractor operators represent the vanguard troops of the working class who are dispatched to rural areas in order to accelerate the technical revolution in rural areas and to revolutionize and working-classize the peasants. Therefore, members of the three-revolutions teams must effectively carry out their work with tractor operators in order to further increase the latter's responsibility and role. Only then can we utilize tractors to a maximum degree to rapidly attain a comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy and also effectively carry out the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants. However, as yet, because functionaries have failed to effectively carry out their work with tractor operators, the latter are not fully performing their role as vanguards in the rural, technical revolution, nor are they able to demonstrate a working class labor model to the peasants. Current practice is for operators to carry compost using their tractors and to unload it by the roadside, instead of in the middle of the rice fields; women are then forced to carry the compost on their backs to the middle of the rice fields. Also, there are some tractor operators who fail to carry out quality work in wet and dry rice fields but instead appear to do the ploughing anyway they feel like, and in the worst cases they do not even bother to plough along the edges of wet and dry fields. Three-revolutions team members must vigorously wage an ideological struggle among tractor operators to cause them to carry out all farming work in a master-like, responsible manner.

In order to increase the role of tractor operators, I feel it necessary to assign tractors to work teams or to subteams. If we assign tractors to teams or subteams, the operators will increase their tractor utilization rate and endeavor to do more and better farming, and the subteam management system will be more effectively enforced. Since tractors have not yet been assigned to subteams or work teams, even when tractor operators fail to go out into the fields to do work, subteams or work teams have not

possessed control over them. Also some subteams have used tractors a great deal, but there are some others who could not use them much. Consequently, the results of tractor operation vary, and it has also been impossible to properly enforce a subteam management system. But if we assign tractors to subteams or work teams, we can eliminate this sort of evil and carry out better farming. Because the cooperative farms around Pyongyang City have large scale work teams and numerous tractors, it would seem to be better to assign tractors to subteams. And it would also appear to be better to assign tractors to work teams of cooperative farms in other areas where the size of a work team is not large and where tractors are unavailable in large numbers.

Three-revolutions team members must increase the utilization rate on tractors to mechanize such farming work as paddy and dry field ploughing, transportation work, rice transplanting, and weeding, and must actively wage a struggle to mechanize autumn harvesting and transportation. It is especially imperative that we construct many mobile grain threshing machines for cooperative farms so as to cut rice plants and thresh them directly in the paddy fields.

Just as at cooperative farms, where harvested rice plants are piled up in paddy fields and are gradually brought to threshing sites for separation, mice and sparrows devour the grains, and much is lost on the ground. At the present time, such food grain losses are often considerable. Because tractors could not go into paddy fields due to last year's heavy rains, bundles of rice plants had to be moved several times. It has been estimated that rice plants lost in the moving process alone amounted to approximately 10 to 20 percent. If rice plants are moved to threshing sites for separation, then we not only lose many food grains but also have to do much unnecessary transportation work. But if we thresh rice plants as they are cut with mobile threshers, and gather in only the food grains, we can reduce the loss of food grains and convert rice straw directly into manure right in the paddy fields. We can also save oil and labor while solving the problem of compost.

At the same time as we mechanize the rural economy, we must vigorously wage a struggle to realize the chemicalization of the rural economy.

In chemicalizing the rural economy, we must concentrate on weeding, which is the most difficult and time-consuming task in agricultural villages, by chemical methods -- by utilizing herbicides.

The current world trend in agricultural development is to eliminate weeds by using herbicides. We must rapidly reorganize and expand herbicide factories to produce large quantities of herbicides and use them.

One of the important guarantees for increasing food grain production is to thoroughly establish a scientific fertilization system in the rural economic sector.

At the present time, because peasants apply fertilizers at their whim, there is much waste of fertilizers. Three-revolutions team members must go to cooperative farms in order to plainly teach peasants how to apply fertilizers so as to thoroughly establish a scientific fertilization system.

To increase food grain harvests we must apply microelement fertilizers to paddy fields to supplement the elements necessary for farm crops. The state is currently planning to produce large quantities of microelement fertilizers this year and distribute them among rural areas. Cooperative farms must then properly apply microelement fertilizers to fit the ingredients of the soil.

Then, we must apply in balanced manner large quantities of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassic fertilizers. Because heretofore we have been careless in applying phosphorous fertilizers, we have encountered considerable impediments in agricultural production. In the future, we should endeavor to apply chemical fertilizers precisely in terms of the ingredients, 120 to 150 kilograms of nitrogen fertilizer, 100 to 120 kilograms of phosphorous fertilizer, and 50 to 60 kilograms of potassic fertilizers. We must also apply 500 to 700 kilograms of slaked lime per chongbo every 3 years.

Fertilization methods may vary with the soil. Therefore, cooperative farms must establish proper fertilization methods according to soil analysis tables.

Also important in the implementation of the rural technological revolution is the consolidation of the results already gained in electrification and irrigation and their effective use.

At cooperative farms, we must effectively carry out water management so as to waste no electricity. In order to pour water into paddy and dry fields, we must generate great quantities of electricity to operate pumps. Therefore, water which we pour into paddy and dry fields is as precious as gold. But functionaries in the agricultural sector do not stop to consider how much money is spent per chongmi of water, and they waste it just as they please. That much electricity is being wasted at cooperative farms is also related to the fact that ineffective electrical facilities are being used. At the present time, some cooperative farms have had 50- to 100-kilowat electric motors installed, where 10-kilowat electric motors would have been sufficient, resulting in the wastage of much electricity.

Because so much electricity is thus wasted at cooperative farms, electricity consumption per unit of cultivated land area is extremely high. Even in those countries with advanced industries and with large amounts of power generation, the consumption of electricity per unit of cultivated land is not as large as ours. The nation's housekeeping must not be managed in this whimsical manner. The reason our standard of living is not as high as that of others, even though we have laid such a strong economic foundation, is because functionaries are unable to frugally manage housekeeping and have caused much waste.

If we saved only the electricity which is wasted by cooperative farms, we could produce additional hundreds of thousands of tons of steel materials and carbide, as well as more consumer goods such as cloth which would then be supplied to the people. Three-revolutions team members must go down to cooperative farms to effectively carry out indoctrination among peasants so as to economize the use of water as much as possible. It is advisable to show scientific films concerning water utilization to the peasants. At the same time, they must inspect all electric facilities in order to correct errors.

While eliminating electricity wastage, we must protect paddy and dry fields and agricultural crops from the damages caused by large floods and droughts. However, because we have not yet completed the irrigation of dry fields, if droughts continue over a long period of time, dry field crops may be affected.

Three-revolutions teams must formulate countermeasures for widely enforcing ditch irrigation, and irrigation during the rainy season by using tractors, while continuously increasing the system of water sprinkling for dry farm irrigation among cooperative farms. We must also formulate countermeasures to prevent damages caused by large floods. In those areas where paddy and dry fields may become immersed in stagnant water, we must examine the pumping facilities which have already been installed, supplement their pumping capacity where it is insufficient, and make any other necessary adjustments. Thus we must see to it that water is poured into paddy and dry fields when it is dry, and rapidly pump water out to other areas when large floods occur.

An important aspect of increasing food grain harvest per chongbo involves the improvement of plant breeding.

At the present, in many countries agricultural plant breeding has been improved to increase the food grain harvest per chongbo. But in our country, we have not yet been able to do this. In the agricultural economic sector we must make greater efforts to improve agricultural plant breeding and to provide the many varieties which are able to withstand rain and wind well and which yield large harvests. Thus in the near future, we must reach a production level of 5 to 6 tons of paddy field rice and 4 to 5 tons of corn per chongbo. When this has been accomplished we will be able to fulfill the food grain production goals set forth by the Fifth Congress of our party and to feed the people better and further develop the livestock industry as well.

Three-revolutions team members must go to rural villages to vigorously accelerate the rural technical revolution and to thoroughly intensify agricultural production so as to achieve the stated goal in the shortest possible period of time.

Next, we must vigorously press ahead with the ideological revolution.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism while at the same time actively accelerating the technical revolution, we must vigorously push forward the ideological revolution.

If we devote our attention only to developing technology and raising the standards of material life we will be unable to remodel the ideological consciousness of the people in a communistic fashion. Needless to say, it is a truism to say that the ideological consciousness of the people is affected by the influence of their material living conditions. It is recognized as a universal truth in Marxism that the ideological consciousness of peoples varies according to changes in the material conditions of their societies. But it is not necessarily true that as material living standards improve the ideological consciousness of a people inevitably changes in a communistic manner. As you all know, there is a country, where though the living standards of the people were extremely high, certain people engaged in counter-revolutionary intrigues in an attempt to restore capitalism. Also, in another country, even though scores of years have passed since the socialist revolution was carried out, there have since appeared certain individuals who have made counterfeit money. Such instances as these demonstrate that the ideological consciousness of a people does not become remolded spontaneously according to changes in the material conditions of society. Therefore, in order to build a communist society, we must push unfailingly for both the material and the ideological struggles. In other words, in order to build a communist society, we must on the one hand effectively carry out economic construction to develop the productivity of the nation and to improve the material and cultural living standards of the people; on the other, we must vigorously implement the ideological revolution to eradicate every vestige of old ideas which remain in the minds of workers and arm them with communist ideology.

Three-revolutions teams must go to rural villages to vigorously step up the ideological revolution, thoroughly arm the peasants with our party's revolutionary thought and chuche ideals, and revolutionize and working-classify them.

Above all, Three-revolutions teams must actively wage a struggle against old ideals which remain among peasants and functionaries in the agricultural sector whereby they dislike to work and prefer to idly away.

A love for labor is one of the most important characteristics of those workers who live in a socialist society. If people disdain labor and hate to work, they cannot build a socialist and communist society. Some people believe that when they have attained a communist society, they will be able to live their lives idly, without working. But a communist society is never a society in which men can live idly without working. Needless to say, it is true that when we have attained a communist society the present difficulties involved in labor will be made extremely easy. But even at that point in time, all men will still have to work. If people ceased to work, it would become impossible to maintain or develop society.

We must insure that all workers love to work and sincerely participate in labor in order to further strengthen the socialist system in the northern half of the republic and to build socialism and communism throughout Korea.

In south Korea, which the U.S. imperialists now forcefully occupy, the people are in rags and starve and loiter about in the streets in search of employment. Because so many of the people of south Korea are in rags, it has been reported that many people froze to death during this winter's cold wave. Although south Korean rulers clamor that there are many automobiles and high-rise buildings in Seoul, the people have no share in them. Such things are enjoyed only by the rich and powerful landlords and capitalists. South Korean society is indeed a society in which the rich become richer while the poor become poorer.

Today in south Korea, worker's children are unable to even study as they wish. It is extremely expensive to study in south Korea so that the children of working people are unable to meet school expenses. As a consequence, the number of those who curse the world and kill themselves is constantly on the rise these days. Sometime ago, when a son was expelled from school because he could not pay his tuition, the mother and all the children in the family took poison in a suicide pact.

In the northern half of the republic there are no people who are forced to loiter in the streets, nor are there any who are in rags or starving or who cannot study because they have no money. Today in the northern half of the republic, the state purchases rice from peasants at the rate of 60 chon per kilogram and supplies it to workers and office workers for 8 chon per kilogram. This almost amounts to giving rice away free. Also in the northern half of the republic, according to our advanced, free educational system, all youths and children are able to study to their hearts' content without it costing a cent, and they are supplied with new school uniforms suitable for each season. Today, our people are not burdened with worries concerning employment, food, clothing, and consumer goods; all enjoy a good standard of living and are able to study to their hearts' content. Truly, our country has become a viable nation.

However, we must never allow ourselves to become content with this. We must struggle to build a better society. There is much yet to be done. We have not yet been able to eliminate the difference between heavy and light labor and between agricultural and industrial labor. Therefore, in the industrial sectors we must mechanize and automate production processes to free workers from difficult and arduous labor, rapidly realize mechanization and chemicalization in the agricultural economic sector, and carry out farming by using the power of machinery and chemicals.

In order to bring this about, all workers must be devoted to labor and participate in it with self-consciousness. But now certain people are content

with today's living, tend to avoid labor, and try to idly live along instead of making active efforts to respond to the care dispensed by the party and the state.

The attitude of disliking labor and preferring to live idly along appears to be a considerably strong tendency among peasants.

Since the peasants make clothes with cloth woven by workers and carry out farming with various farm machines and fertilizers made by the workers, they ought to produce more rice, vegetables, and meat for the workers. Only then can we say that peasants have fulfilled their responsibility as workers in charge of agricultural production in a socialist society. In a socialist society, workers and peasants are all socialist workers and their interests agree. Only according to the division of labor, workers are in charge of industrial production while peasants are in charge of agricultural production. Workers are responsible for producing machines and weaving cloth to be distributed to peasants, and peasants are responsible for producing rice, vegetables, and meat for workers.

But now, captivated by selfish egotism, certain peasants regularly perform their work with the understanding that they are to do only enough to feed themselves. If peasants produce only enough rice to feed themselves, what can workers eat and how can they weave cloth and produce machines and fertilizers? Management functionaries on cooperative farms do not perform their work well either. Some management functionaries of cooperative farms go to county sites 2 to 3 days per week during the busy farming season on the pretext of attending conferences and training, and go to other places as long as 10 days on the excuse that they must seek materials. This sort of activity is completely erroneous.

It is most shameful in a socialist society to dislike labor and to prefer to live idly by. Those who live idly along without working are parasites who feed on the favors of others. Every man must make his day worthwhile, even if he lives for only one day. When they receive the benefits from the party and the state, they must know how to respond to them.

The reason why ideas which incited a dislike of labor and a preference for living idly along appeared among certain workers is significantly related to the fact that in the past, in the sector of ideological work sector used to perfunctorily perform their work instead of substantively planning and organizing ideological indoctrination. As a result, some workers dislike to work instead of substantively planning and organizing ideological indoctrination. As a result, some workers dislike to work and try to live idly along, nor do they consider repaying the party and the state even though they have benefited much from them. Three-revolutions teams must go to rural areas to carry substantive ideological indoctrination among peasants so as to cause all agricultural workers to love labor and participate in work with self-consciousness.

In order to heighten the will of peasants to produce, in the future the state plans to send great amounts of merchandise to rural villages. Because we have been unable to concentrate our forces on the development of light industry due to past domestic and international circumstances, we have not been able to distribute much merchandise in rural villages. The party began to put strong effort into the development of light industry since last year. Last year, the state built a large number of knitting mills. When production becomes regular at these factories, it will become possible to supply a sweater or jacket to each individual every year. Also, when we have completed shoe factories now under construction, we will be able to produce 60 million pairs of shoes per year. Then, every person will enjoy a share of 3.5 to 4 pairs of shoes per year. Now we have prepared spinning and weaving capabilities for weaving 450 to 480 million meters of cloth per year. If we only increase the number of spindles by a few hundred thousands, the people will have sufficient cloth. With a little more effort, we will be able to markedly push light industry in a few years and to supply a great amount of good-quality consumer goods to the people. Then we will be able to distribute many good-quality consumer goods in rural villages as well.

But we cannot incite the will of peasants toward production merely by sending merchandise to rural villages. We must eliminate the idea of an idle life which continues among them. In order to eliminate ideas which encourage a dislike of labor and a desire for idle living among peasants, above all we must strengthen the ideological struggle against old ideas. Three-revolutions teams must propose to struggle against old ideas of disliking work and preferring to live idly as an important goal and concentrate their fire power on it.

Our socialist constitution clearly states the nature of labor in a socialist society, the principles governing the working life of the workers, and all questions related to labor. Party organizations and mass organizations must effectively organize studies concerning the socialist constitution among peasants. Thus, they must see to it that all peasants love work according to the demands of the constitution and earnestly participate in labor.

In order to eliminate such ideas as a dislike of work and a preference for living idly among the peasants and to cause them to earnestly participate in labor, we must also thoroughly abide by the principle of socialist distribution.

The principle of socialist distribution demands that products be distributed according to the quantity and quality of labor, or in other words, according to labor. In a socialist society, which is in a transitional phase, distribution must be unfailingly made according to the quantity and quality of labor.

In a socialist society, the level of development of productivity has not yet reached the level of making possible distribution according to demand, differences in labor remain, and the vestiges of old ideas which remain in the minds of workers are considerable. Under such conditions, if we only distribute according to work, we can eliminate the old idea of living idly off others and heighten the enthusiasm of workers for production and their levels of techniques and skills.

However, at certain cooperative farms they do not fully abide by the principles of socialist distribution.

At a certain cooperative farm in Taedong County, South Pyongan Province, the village SWYL chairman was credited with 300 man-days just because he had been mobilized for the youth railway construction work between Ichon and Sepo and was credited with another 300 man-days even though he did not do much work at the farm after he would return home. Thus, he was credited with no less than 600 man-days last year. Of course, we consider that it was right to credit him with 300 man-days for the difficult work he performed while he was mobilized for the youth railway construction. But it was wrong to credit him with additional 300 man-days simply because he worked a few times at a threshing site after he came home. This represents a violation of the principles of socialist distribution. Functionaries of the cooperative farm responsible for crediting the man with man-days he did not work, in violation of the principles of socialist distribution were wrong and so was the village SWYL chairman who received the credit of 300 man-days without having worked for it.

Since he was a village SWYL chairman, he should have refused to accept labor man-days even if the cooperative farm had given them. Nevertheless, he accepted as many as 300 extra man-days free, he was extremely wrong.

Three-revolutions team members must go to cooperative farms to thoroughly carry out the principle of socialist distribution and thus eliminate instances of aversion to work and the desire to idle away among peasants.

In order to eliminate the outdated frame of mind preferring not to work but to idle away observed among the peasants and to deepen their dedication to production, it is necessary to make public on a regular basis the status of the cooperative farm's financial management and the earning of labor man-days by farm members.

Though we have on several previous occasions stressed the necessity of regularly making public the status of the cooperative farm's financial management and the earning of labor man-days by farm members, some cooperative farms are not yet properly executing them. Thus, certain peasants currently do not know how many labor man-days they have earned, nor do they know how much money they will receive as their share. In extreme cases, there are even some peasants who do not know how much they have received from the

cooperative farm and spent. If cooperative farms fail to regularly make public the status of financial management and the earning of labor man-days, they will be unable to eliminate the fraudulent practices of embezzling labor man-days and the funds of cooperative farms, nor can they strengthen the will of peasants to produce.

Cooperative farms must make public for each work team each month how many days farm members have worked and how many labor man-days they have accrued. Thus, they must insure that farm members perform their work by planning how many man-days they should earn the next month based on the number of those earned during the current month. The status of the cooperative farm's financial management must also be made public. The farm's fiscal revenue and expenditures must be shown to the public, indicating what and how much they have allowed to be purchased for this month to earn money and how much money they have borrowed from the bank.

Although regularly making public the status of financial management of cooperative farms and the earning of labor man-days by farm members is considerably difficult, we must try to correctly resolve this problem during the current period. Thus, we must thoroughly eliminate old ideas certain backward peasants still entertain -- preferring not to work but to idle away and taking to fraudulent practices.

One of the important questions in fulfilling the ideological revolution is to insure that cadres thoroughly carry out the party's mass line.

The revolutionary mass line of our party demands that cadres go among the masses to speak with them and to indoctrinate and remold them and that, while strongly rallying them around the party, cadres correctly explain to them party lines and policies so as to cause the masses to become mobilized with self-consciousness for the struggle to carry through the party's policies. If functionaries go among the masses and correctly indoctrinate and awaken them, and adequately explain the party's lines and policies, the masses will all support the policies proposed by our party and actively struggle to implement them.

If cadres go among the masses, accelerate the rural technological revolution and adequately explain our party's policy of freeing peasants from difficult and labor-consuming work, the masses will actively support the party's policy by affirming their will to unfailingly carry out the rural technological revolution, no matter how difficult it may be, once the party has decided to do it. When we went to Yongbong Cooperative Farm in the Mangyongdae District a few days ago to tell peasants there about the party's policy for stepping up the rural technological revolution and its prospects, they all actively supported the party's policy.

Guiding functionaries of the rural economic sector and members of three-revolutions teams must go among the peasants to clearly inform them of the

the realistic potential for carrying them out. Only then can peasants, with revolutionary enthusiasm and courage, vigorously struggle to implement the rural technological revolution.

In order to succeed in any work, we must stimulate the revolutionary optimism and courage of the people. While going through those difficult marches during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we used to tell stories about our native place, Mangyongdae, to the guerrillas and talk about knocking down Japanese imperialism as soon as possible so that we could return home and build a paradise on this earth. When we told such stories, all the guerrillas would become immersed in an enchanted dream and would muster their courage a hundred times with a firm conviction in victory. The stories we then told to the guerrillas have now become reality.

If our writers would write novels about the difficult marches during the anti-Japanese armed struggle as their substance, they would be better novels than the novel, the "Stream of Iron." During the early period of revolutionary activities we were deeply moved by reading that novel. Several days ago, I watched the musical dance poetic drama, "the Arduous March," and I think that if someone were to write a novel with its story set in the future, it would be a great contribution to indoctrinating people in a revolutionary manner.

Three-revolutions team members must explain in simple terms our party's agricultural policy to the peasants and must carry out ideological indoctrination in various forms and methods, seeing to it that they actively contribute to rural socialist construction with revolutionary enthusiasm and courage. Three-revolutions team members must adequately explain to peasants the meaning behind the "Thesis Concerning Our Socialist Agrarian Question" and must clearly teach them that the ideals set forth in the thesis are not mere fancies but are becoming reality.

Next, we must vigorously develop the rural cultural revolution.

Most important at present in implementing the rural cultural revolution is to rapidly elevate the cultural and technological levels of the peasants. While our party did mobilize students to eradicate illiteracy among the rural population immediately after the liberation, we now face the task of urgent raising the cultural and technological levels of the peasants.

Today the material-technological basis of our rural economy has been strengthened beyond comparison to the past. However, the cultural and technical levels of peasants has not yet caught up with it.

Although large quantities of chemical fertilizers are now supplied rural villages, the peasants, unfamiliar with the use of fertilizers, do not even know clearly how to apply them. Urea fertilizer is high in nitrogen content

and shows its effects slowly, but some peasants apply it as though it were ammonium sulphate fertilizer. Since they apply urea fertilizer in such an arbitrary manner, cereal crops grow tall but do not ripen well. In order to increase food grain harvests, we must properly combine three-element fertilizers to suit the soil and the characteristics of each agricultural crop, but some peasants only apply large amounts of nitrogen fertilizer.

Guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers do not yet firmly understand how to deal with the technical problems experienced in the utilization and management of tractors. In order to sufficiently guarantee the life of tractors and effectively utilize them for farming, we must maintain timely maintenance and repair instead of overworking them. However, since guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector do not well understand how to deal with such problems, they recklessly mobilize them for work not related to agricultural production and overwork them for work not related to agricultural production and overwork them, and fail to secure the necessary time and conditions for tractor maintenance and repair. Thus, they fail to fully utilize tractors even for the ploughing of paddy and dry fields.

Sometime ago, when we went to Posok-ri, Unjon County, North Pyongan Province, to inspect the situation of rural villages, one tractor operator said that after listening to the discussion of a tractor operator from Hwanghae Province, who participated in the National Conference of Tractor Operators, he tried to plough the fields three times; but since he continued to do transport work during the winter period after the harvest had been completed, spring came before he could have maintenance and repair work performed on his tractor. Thus, because the tractors were not operated as they should have been, tractor tires were torn, the bearings wore out, and it was impossible for the tractors to accomplish the three ploughings, even if the operators had wanted to. His heart was so pained when he saw women carrying compost on their backs last year that he called at several places to solve the problem of parts necessary for the repair of tractors. But because it could not be easily solved, he even visited the county party to raise the question. He expressed his sad feelings by saying that since the county party also claimed that it did not know how to solve it, he was unable to even put out compost in the fields.

Now among tractor operators, there are many others like that comrade who wanted to earnestly work for the party and the people. But since guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector do not know anything about tractors, they cannot positively aid in their work.

Guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers do not even well understand the physiological characteristics of agricultural crops. Because some guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector and peasants are captives of empiricism and subjectivism, they do not try to carry out farming by scientific and technological methods.

In the process of grasping the farming conditions by visiting the whole areas of Pyongyang City, South Pyongan Province, and North Pyongan Province early this year, we found out that because guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector had sent instructions down for completing rice transplanting before 25 May without having considered the regional characteristics and the growth level of rice seedlings, they created impediments to the rice production. It is the experience of Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province, that the per chonbo yield of irrigated-field rice is increased only if rice transplanting is completed before 25 May. Thus, the party ordered rice transplanting to be completed before 25 May in those areas with climatic conditions similar to those in Chaeryong County, but not in all areas. And the party also demanded that, even in those places which have similar climatic conditions to Chaeryong County, rice transplanting be done after five or six leaves of rice plants had grown well and thick.

The experience of Chaeryong County cannot be exactly applied to other areas. The time of rice transplanting must vary in regions according to particular regional characteristics. According to a saying among functionaries of the Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang City, it is best to begin rice transplanting by 15 May and end it by 30 May. This being the case, the Agricultural Committee must take regional characteristics into consideration and correctly determine the timing of rice transplanting, specifying the correct beginning and ending period in each province.

But in the past, functionaries of the Agricultural Committee forced the acceptance of instructions that all areas, be they warm or cold areas, should begin rice transplanting as early as early May. It was reported that some guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector even went so far as to declare that rice transplanting must be completed by 25 May under any circumstance since it was the instruction of the party and forced the acceptance of instructions to complete rice transplanting even before rice seedlings had sufficiently grown. And it was reported that as soon as the news that rice transplanting had begun in a certain place appeared in NODONG SINMUN, cooperative farms would vow to complete rice transplanting first, and transplanted young rice seedlings.

Because guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector forced the acceptance of instructions last year to begin rice transplanting early in violation of the party's policy, some cooperative farms transplanted young rice seedlings only to have them die from the cold and had to perform rice transplanting all over again. Those who force the acceptance of such instructions from above and those who mechanically accept them from below are both equally ignorant in the physiological characteristics of agricultural crops.

The technical level of guiding functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural workers is so low because in the past, they had not been

provided with sufficient technological education. In order to give adequate technological education to peasants, it is essential that there are many competent technical cadres stationed in rural villages. At the present time, however, there are not many such technical cadres in rural villages. It is not because the party has not trained technical cadres that there are so few of them in rural villages. Graduates of agricultural colleges whom we have nurtured since the period immediately following the liberation currently number almost 20,000. Now, according to recent investigations, few agricultural college graduates go to cooperative farms to work; many work instead in other sectors. Therefore, the party has adopted countermeasures criticizing functionaries in the sectors concerned and having those agricultural graduates who work in other sectors sent to cooperative farms.

While it was a mistake to assign agricultural college graduates to other sectors instead of sending them to rural villages, agricultural college graduates who work in other sectors also lack a sense of revolutionary responsibility. Our party has assigned the honorable revolutionary responsibility to agricultural college graduates for building modern socialist rural villages. But many agricultural college graduates have abandoned the revolutionary duties assigned them by the party and have left their outposts. This is the same as soldiers deserting the battleground. If one has graduated from an agricultural college and is told to go to work in some other sector, he should not do so, saying that the party and the state sent him to school and have trained him as an agricultural technical cadre, so he will go to work in rural villages, though farm work is arduous. Then he can be said to have a sense of revolutionary responsibility.

If all agricultural college graduates had gone to rural villages in the past, each cooperative farm would now have almost five engineers. If they had given technological education to the peasants, the technical level of peasants would not be as low as it now is.

Without rapidly elevating the technical level of peasants, we cannot successfully carry out the technical revolution in rural villages, nor can we perform farming in a scientific and technical manner. The main reason for the party to currently include agricultural college students in three-revolutions teams and to dispatch them to rural villages lies in the resolution of this problem. Therefore, the basic duty of agricultural college students toward the fulfillment of the rural technical revolution is to elevate the cultural-technical level of peasants. Since agricultural college students possess technology as well as knowledge, we expect that they will superbly perform this duty.

What is important in elevating the technical level of peasants is to teach them technical knowledge concerning tractors. Three-revolutions team members must teach peasants knowledge about the utilization and management of tractors, as well as how to operate them. They must also teach the

peasants that only if peasants properly carry out road building and field improvement can they sufficiently guarantee the life of tractors and also increase the utilization rate on tractors.

In order to carry out farming in a scientific and technical manner, peasants must also know biology. We must teach peasants about the physiological characteristics of agricultural crops, how to raise rice seedlings, how to allocate land to different varieties, and how to establish a plant breeding system.

In addition, we must teach peasants knowledge about electricity, water control, fertilizers, soil, socialist agricultural management, and the various kinds of knowledge necessary for agricultural production.

The work of teaching technical knowledge to peasants must not be done in the style of a college lecture. If it is to be done in a collegiate style, then we must prepare lecture halls and have the people frequently assembled in one place. This could become an impediment to agricultural production. You, comrades, must disseminate scientific knowledge in a style whereby one person teaches 10 others, and those 10 teach 100 others. If we continue technical study for several years in this manner, all agricultural workers will acquire the technical knowledge necessary for agricultural production.

Three-revolutions teams must endeavor to thoroughly establish production-related culture among rural villages.

Only if they thoroughly establish production-related culture among rural villages can they elevate agricultural production and establish a spirit among peasants which encourages caring for and conserving the common property of the nation and society.

What is most important in establishing tidiness in production-related culture is to take care of fields thoroughly.

Land is the basic means of production in agriculture. Without land, agricultural production cannot be carried out. But now some peasants cultivate paddy and dry fields at random. If they plant willow trees at the edge of dry fields or pile up rocks, they can prevent dry fields from being washed away and make them to look neat. But since they fail to do such things, during the rainy season the edges of dry fields are washed away by rain water, the fields are ruined, and their appearance deteriorates. Some cooperative farms even dig up dry fields near the roads in order to build roads, ruining the dry fields.

On the one hand, Three-revolutions team members must wage a firm ideological struggle against the phenomena of ruining paddy and dry fields. On the

other, they must effectively carry out the indoctrination of peasants so as to cause them to readjust paddy and dry fields and thoroughly carry out weeding, not allowing even one blade of grass to grow in paddy and dry fields.

We must see to it that fruit orchards are neatly cultivated. At present, peasants fail to cultivate fruit orchards properly. In some fruit orchards, apple trees are dead and have fallen, causing the orchards to appear pathetic. Apple trees which produce only a few apples must be cut down, and new ones planted. But they do not do it. Three-revolutions team members must also wage an ideological struggle against such phenomena.

At the same time, we must develop a broad campaign in rural villages to protect forests and plant trees so as to make the hills grow thick with them.

Also important in establishing production-related culture is to take adequate care of modern farm machines, including tractors.

At the present time, there are many modern farm machines, including tractors. But cooperative farms do not adequately take care of them. On some cooperative farms, tractors are allowed to stand in paddy or dry fields after they have been used, and proper care is not taken of bulldozers. Cooperative farms must take care of farm machines, including tractors, and provide designated places in which to keep them after they have been washed whenever they are used. They must also wash small farm implements after use, oil them, and keep them in sheds.

Along with the establishment of production-related culture, socialist cultural life must be thoroughly established.

First of all, houses and villages must be organized with sanitation and culture in mind. The state has spent vast sums of money to build elegant modern houses for peasants. But because of poor flooring and wall-papering, some of them do not look like modern houses. Three-revolutions team members must wage a struggle among peasants to eradicate the old habit of sloppy housing maintenance so all the peasants will take care of their houses neatly and in a sanitary, civilized manner. At the same time, we must produce vast quantities of flooring and wallpapers, and other materials, and supply them to rural villages. If we fail to supply flooring, wallpapers, and other materials to rural villages, the peasants will not be able to take care of their houses in a sanitary and civilized manner.

We must endeavor to rapidly introduce piped water service to rural villages. We must effectively organize rural hospitals and clinics, and further strengthen sanitary and epidemic-prevention work.

We must also see to it that the peasants dress neatly. At the present time, peasants do not dress neatly. Some peasants wear their work clothes even

when they go to meetings, and this should not be done. Needless to say, when they work they must wear work clothes. But when they go to meetings, they should wear clean clothes and clean shoes. It is not that peasants now do not have clothes to wear for meetings. Rural women have several sets of jackets and skirts, but they do not wear them. The reason why peasants still do not wear their clothes neatly is related to the fact that among them there still remain some of the old life styles and habits. Three-revolutions team members must go to rural villages to see to it that peasants dress neatly and in accordance with a socialist life style when they go out.

We must organize senior high schools and people's schools in a sanitary and civilized manner and make schools into the base for the implementation of the rural cultural revolution.

Since the rural cultural revolution is extremely difficult and complicated, the ability of three-revolutions teams alone will not be sufficient to insure that this work will ever be successfully fulfilled. Therefore, we must actively mobilize all potentials in rural villages to perform this work.

In carrying out the rural cultural revolution, it is advisable to encourage the wide involvement of teachers. Since teachers possess knowledge, when the lecture outlines are given to them they can go among the peasants to effectively carry out explanation and propaganda. Since there are senior high schools and people's schools in every ri, there ought to be scores of teachers, too.

Therefore, we must mobilize teachers, enforcing broadly a system which puts each of them in charge of five households.

Three-revolutions teams must vigorously develop the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in order to actively step up socialist rural construction and to generate a great upsurge in agricultural production.

For three-revolutions team members to successfully fulfill the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural areas, they must first arm themselves firmly with the chuche idea, deeply study our party's agricultural policy, and wage an active struggle to carry it through.

The "Thesis Concerning Our Socialist Agrarian Question" specifically enumerates the basic principles and methods for ultimately solving the socialist question. Therefore, three-revolutions team members must intensify their study of this thesis and must master it. At the same time, they must deeply study the report to the Fifth Congress of the Party, the 10 major tasks in the guidance of agricultural production, and the 10 major tasks in the management of cooperative farms. Then, they must thoroughly study recent speeches on the agricultural question, including those which we delivered

at the consultative conferences of agricultural workers in South Hwanghae Province, South Pyongan Province, and North Pyongan Province. Thus, they must insure that the tasks proposed by our party to the rural economic sector are thoroughly carried out to suit the concrete circumstances of cooperative farms.

Whether or not we can successfully carry out the three revolutions is largely dependent on the method of guidance and work style among three-revolutions team members. Three-revolutions team members must go among the masses to live and carry out their work in a manner which will help them.

Our peasants are by no means unenlightened peasants. They are diligent, simple, and boundlessly loyal to the party. The fact that there have appeared among some peasants instances of a dislike for work and a preference for doing nothing is related to the fact that in the past party organizations did not perform their work with peasants well and that there were not many cores among rural villages. At the present time, the peasants do strive to increase food grain production, but they cannot effectively carry out farming because they are ignorant. If you, comrades, go to rural villages to fully awaken and help the peasants, they will be fully able to achieve the goals of food grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

In the past, guiding functionaries dispatched to rural villages went around like secret investigators to find faults; they returned with a bagful of shortcomings. But they failed to analyze problems in an anatomical manner, to seek the causes of shortcomings, and to formulate countermeasures for correcting them. You, comrades, must never carry out guidance work in such an obsolete fashion. If you find shortcomings, you should clearly seek their causes and help to correct them.

Since three-revolutions team members go to cooperative farms in groups, they should get together to collectively discuss and resolve pending problems. Among college students currently being dispatched to rural villages, there are some who have had no experience in social life. Such comrades should not try to solve problems alone when they appear but should try to solve them by broad discussion with other comrades.

Since three-revolutions team members go to rural villages to carry out revolution, they must endeavor to acquire a revolutionary-like image.

Three-revolutions team members must be always clean in life and work and conduct themselves well. Among those who were mobilized in the past for rural guidance work there were some, though not large in number, who instead of doing their guidance work well behaved bureaucratically, led an easy, flippant life or were fussy about food.

Three-revolutions team members must not under any circumstances be lax and flippant in behavior or complain about their living conditions. When you comrades go to work in rural villages, there may be inconveniences and discomforts, but you must overcome them.

Three-revolutions team members must never be fussy in their work and life but be modest and broad-minded in meetings with peasants or cadres of co-operative farms. Because in the past cadres of cooperative farms failed to adequately perform their work and did not fully participate in productive work, you must not find fault with them or curse them. Three-revolutions team members must treat cadres of cooperative farms with magnanimity, indoctrinate them to adequately perform their work, and set standards by their own conduct in agricultural production.

Three-revolutions team members must also give serious attention to fostering rural cores. Only if we have many cores among rural villages can we fully carry out the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, defend rural outposts in emergencies, and continue agricultural production. Three-revolutions team members must actively endeavor to foster many rural cores during their guidance period.

In cooperative farms and counties respectively, party cells and county party committees must be formed of three-revolutions team members so both will conduct the summing-up work. These summing-up sessions must be held in a highly critical atmosphere. The SWYL members included in three-revolutions teams should also attend such sessions as observers.

It is advisable to set the guidance period to last until after the autumn harvest has been completed next year.

The work which three-revolutions team members must go to rural villages to perform is extremely difficult and vast. Three-revolutions team members must go to rural villages and indoctrinate and remold the peasants to working-classize and revolutionize them, increase their technical and cultural levels, actively step up the mechanization of the rural economy, and regularize agricultural production. We cannot complete this difficult and vast work in only a few months.

An attempt to solve the problem of regularizing agricultural production alone cannot be accomplished within only 1 or 2 months of guidance work. Because the agricultural sector comprises a different set of conditions than those which prevail in the industrial sector, only if guidance work is continued until the autumn harvest has been completed next year can we regularize agricultural production. We could accomplish great results in agricultural production if, after completing this year's farming and gaining a certain amount of experience from it, we make good farming preparations based on it and wage a struggle to increase agricultural production

for one more year. Even if it takes a long time, it must be done in this way. If they idly spend a year doing nothing specific and return, no success can be expected in agricultural production.

If we set up the guidance period for rural villages to last until autumn of next year, college students may find this to create some impediments in their studies, but this is not a serious problem. For college students to go to rural villages and perform guidance work is the same thing as studying in college. In the process of working, they can gain useful, viable knowledge and consolidate the knowledge they have already acquired at college. Therefore, it is not so bad for college students to go to rural villages for about 2 years and carry out guidance work.

The Party Central Committee has determined that those who can best turn our rural villages into modern socialist rural villages by vigorously developing the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural villages are none other than agricultural college students. This is because agricultural college students currently included in three-revolutions teams entered college when chuche was established in all areas, learned chuche philosophy, and studied modern science and technology from the position of chuche. Thus, they are not only firmly armed with chuche ideas but also are familiar with well advanced farming methods and modern science and technology. For this reason, the Party Central Committee has decided to award the honorable titles of Party Guards and Personal Guards to college students and to dispatch them to rural villages after incorporating them into three-revolutions teams.

It is my firm hope that three-revolutions team members will hold high the banner of the three revolutions and vigorously step up the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in rural villages and generate a new change in socialist rural construction in order to live up to the high trust and expectations of the Party Central Committee.

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GUSHING FOUNDATION OF EVERLASTING LOYALTY OF 10 MILLION HEARTS

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 9 Feb 77 p 2

[Ray of Guidance Column by Pak Yong-Tok: "The Eternal Fountain of Gushing Loyalty in the 10 Million Hearts"]

[Text] The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Today, all the Korean people entrust their destiny to our party and are rallying solidly around the party, devoting themselves to the struggle for implementation of the party line and policies."

Just as the seeds, wherever the roots are taken, their branches always face the sun and blossom, the people of this country just look up to and follow the great leader, no matter where they live or work, whether it be at the factory or the farm.

Whether it be a thousand feet underground mining iron ores or in front of a textile loom weaving fabrics, wherever they work or whatever they do, the heart of each and every person born in this land is full of the single determination to relieve the concern of the fatherly leader and make him happy.

Whether it be an old gray-haired scientist, intent on chuche-guided scientific research, or youthful artists making the garden of chuche arts blossom, or in the young hearts of youth corps members growing strong and gallantly and gallantly and looking to the future, there lies only one overflowing belief.

The column of chuche-type revolutionaries who, if they lived only for a second, would live only for the sake of the great leader and who are ready to sacrifice their lives on the path of revolution led by the great leader--this great river of loyalty that we are all proud of grandiosely rushes across the great land of chollima Korea.

The 10 million hearts pulsating with spotless and warm feeling of loyalty, working their way up the lofty heights of communism in unity, like a torrent of chuche column!

Then, where did this great river of loyalty, now flowing forcefully through the entire nation and reaching every corner of rivers and mountains, originate? How was it formed?!

--We must, with everlasting loyalty, look up to the great leader, the first revolutionary genius we have ever seen in our history of thousands of years, the sun of our national sun and our legendary hero, and support and protect, by every means, his absolute authority and dignity!

--We must make the immortal revolutionary ideas of the great leader, the chuche ideology, our faith and uphold the principle of unconditionality when implementing his instructions!

These basic requirements and measurements of faithfulness toward the great leader lucidly presented by the glorious Party Center are the fountain of loyalty that makes the chuche-type blood, which is pure like the water of Lake Chonji on top of Mt Paektu, rush through every heart of our people.

Our Party Center has laid down these as the inviolable iron rule for the Korean revolutionaries, dedicated to the fatherly leader, declaring them the most basic character of the chuche-type communist.

Through this teaching of Party Center, each phrase which displays its noble intent, our people and the youthful generation have learned the truth of revolution--the right way to live, work and struggle to be faithful to the great leader.

Our people had suffered numerous forms of humiliation and ill-treatment all because we did not have a prominent leader, who would show us the path to revolution and save the nation. Therefore, ever since the day the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, came to the fore front of Korean revolution as the rising sun of chuche, we have looked up to him as the only lighthouse of hope and the savior of the nation, have entrusted all of our destinies in his care and have displayed complete loyalty in our struggle.

In these epoch-making days, our people have learned, through living experience, that the blossoming of everlasting national fortune and the final victory for Korean revolution can materialize only when we the people look up to the great leader and follow his guidance; this has become our people's faith and determination.

One cannot surely expect the paradise of chuche and the chollima Korea, now shining the entire world, or the honor and pride shared by our people and youths, or the endless prosperity of our fatherland and the glorious future of communism separately from the great leader.

That is why our people and youths are so fervently praying for longevity of the great leader and think of a better way to treat the great leader, day and night.

This great earnest desire of our people grew day by day.

Under the new historical condition resulting from the complete achievement of the invincible unity and solidarity of the party and people based on chuche ideology under the leadership of the great leader, our evolving revolution came to urgently demand that the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system also be carried out on a higher plane with greater depth.

Our glorious Party Center, which, with gifted wisdom, perceived the most urgent demand of our revolution in this epochal time and held up high the great program of indoctrination that would imbue the society with chuche ideology, now for the first time in history set into a formula the basic demand and measurement of loyalty to the great leader, backed by the burning loyalty in the hearts of the people, and presented the formula as the supreme, primary duty to carry out.

This formula represented a great truth that intelligently interpreted the basic attitude and posture of a revolutionary who followed the great leader and was an indestructible banner and a torch of loyalty glorifying forever the noble political life on the rewarding path of revolution led by the respected and beloved leader.

In retrospect, there had never been an occasion when so perfect and full an answer was given to the ardent desire of the people to serve the great leader to the greatest extent. The question concerning the basic character required of communists, the true warriers of the leader, also had been left unanswered in the revolutionary theories of the working-class.

It was a historical feat that could be achieved only by the Party Center, the ray of guidance which faithfully reflects the sunbeam of chuche.

Those visiting the sacred ground of Wangjaesan Revolutionary Historical Remains and seeing the great indestructible monument grandiosely built on the ridge of Wangchaesan invariably feel a surge of emotions, sensing the endlessly noble meaning ascribed by the Party Center to the great leader.

The torchlight tower supporting the torches and red flares aglow against the dark skies, as if lighting up the path of revolution with a torchlight of chuche, and the groups of figures depicting members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and people from all walks of life, their hearts burning with feelings of faithfulness to receive and pay respects to the first great leader in the history of thousands of years, whose emergence had been so anxiously awaited.

Respectfully positioned at the center of the monument, surrounded by these is the bronze statue of the great leader in his noble posture, raising one clutched hand, his overcoat fluttering in the wind, aloud for the sacred struggle of national independence.

--It would make the bronze statue of the leader less revealing if stood too close to the tower.

--We must not erect the bronze statue of the leader too close to the tower, lest the statue should be shadowed.

--The tower should leave the impression that its only function is to protect the bronze statue of the leader; we must avoid giving the impression that implies only the height of the monument.

The Party Center gave these instructions to the design team in order to most suitably and magnificently seat the bronze statue of the fatherly leader.

The Party Center was quick to discover some fatal weaknesses in the designs which even the expert designers with experience extending over several decades had overlooked and even offered remedies; everytime they were instructed by the Party Center, these designers sensed its iron conviction and determination to see the great leader permanently worshipped there in Mt Paektu and the great revolutionary tasks of chuche inherited and completed; they felt overwhelmed by majestic feelings.

One designer, who participated in the construction of the monument, talked of his feelings at that time as follows:

". . . Indeed, everytime we received the invaluable instruction of the Party Center about how to place the bronze statue of the great leader near the center of the great monument at Wanghaesan Historical Remains, we learned by heart the right attitude and posture to be assumed by true chuche-type revolutionaries to look up to and respectfully treat the great leader.

How can we say this was the feeling only felt by this man?

The miners of Unyul and the smelters of Hwanghae Iron Works looked up to the great dazzling creations of the chuche era in their work sites and felt the noble feelings of faithfulness of the Party Center which is devoted to energetic struggle to further enhance the far-sighted vision of the great leader, engraving its loyalty deep in their minds.

From the ray of guidance which reaches even the task of creating a song for a revolutionary opera, our youthful artists are learning the most lofty ideals of Party Center which is devoted to relieving the concern of the great leader, offering him the greatest satisfaction and joy.

In all of the ideological theories and policies presented by Party Center on its own and in all of the tasks in the fields of revolution and construction, there is no area where unending faithfulness toward the great leader does not thoroughly penetrate, and all tasks do originate from it.

--A warrior breathes, thinks and acts only for the leader; he does not have the right to die when a revolutionary task assigned to him by the leader is not carried out!

--He must become a human bomb to protect the leader!

The intent of the Party Center--it leads us all to the everlasting path of faithfulness, on the most lofty plane, which we will never be near even after following it for a thousand or a ten thousand years.

People on this land under the gratifying ray of guidance work and live, reminding themselves of the infinitely noble and loyal intent of the glorious Party Center--that they must work and live every day and every hour assure by every available means the long life of the great leader and find the real meaning of life in the energetic struggle for relieving the concern of the leader.

Keeping in mind the passionate teaching of the Party Center, that because the revolutionary ideas of the great leader are our fountain of life, we cannot live or go ahead without it, all, from the old down to young students, devote their full energy and wisdom to studying the everlasting chuche ideology.

The Party Center leads us to the glorious path of complete loyalty to the fatherly leader, flying high the flag of loyalty on the lofty epochal heights.

Under the ray of guidance of the ever gratifying and glorious Party Center and amid the torrential rapids of loyalty, the historical task of the society with chuche ideology is being brilliantly realized, and heated gusts of speed battle are creating changes and miracles.

Riding the eternal current of loyalty sparkling under the sunbeam of love, Korea will be the first to reach the peak of human ideals where chuche ideas blossom.

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SOUTH HAMGYONG PROVINCE'S DEVELOPMENT DESCRIBED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Mar 77 p 3

[Article by Yi Chang-u and Mun Hak-su: "South Hamgyong Province--Progressing Vigorously While Displaying the Greatness of the People's Self-Dependent Economy"]

[Text] This Is a Socialist Landscape

In September 1962 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ascended the ridge of Mt. Pollyong here and, while beholding the panorama of the industrial city of Hamhung, said that on the one side there was a scene of farming villages and on the other side a scene of factories, that the features of socialism were making their appearance, that it was good that agriculture was going so well, good that smoke was billowing out from factories so that a great deal was being produced, good that many fish were being caught in the sea and that... now there was complete socialism, this was a socialist landscape.

It is indeed deeply moving to mull over the precious words of that day in this land of glory, where a bronze statue of the respected and beloved leader is reverently enshrined, while looking over the panorama of today's Hamhung.

Along the Songchon River a modern industrial region, a "city" of chemical industries which takes in the Pongung and Hungnam regions, including the pride of the chuche industry--The 8 February Vinalon Combined Enterprise--has sprung up and now looms large over what was once marshland under reeds.

Also, there have been created modernly arranged light industrial factories along the Horyong River, including a wool textile mill, a grain processing mill and a knitting yarn mill, and an integrated building materials factory in the spacious Shinpo region, thereby changing it into the new appearance of an industrial city.

On the streets high-rise dwellings have sprung up in a patterned manner, and waves of workers overflowing with boundless hope and faith are spilling over on the straight and extended streets.

In the harbor of the friendly port of Soho where the triumphal song of big catches is raised all year round large and small fishing boats leave for the fishing grounds under the morning sun's rays.

Taking the rich source of the Songchon River as the water of life, the 100-ri plains of Hamju spread out far and wide to the south of the city and on every sunny mountain ridge elegant modern houses are buried amid fruit trees.

Truly the amazing transformation of the industrial city of Hamhung, which is endowed with the features of the socialist landscape, is a beautiful tableau which has arisen under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Chuche Industry Displayed to the World

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed as follows:

"Today our heavy industry has developed into a mighty heavy industry which embraces all key sectors and whose power has been incomparably strengthened."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader South Hamgyong Province has been transformed into an integrated industrial base exhibiting the greatness of the self-dependent people's economy.

Today in this land, where in the past even though endowed with natural resources it was hedged in by a colonial subordinate economy so that there was nothing but distorted industry, the monumental and tremendous creations of an infinitely far-sighted policy rise up proudly.

The great leader, who early in the Anti-Japanese days had matured the grand conception of the self-dependent people's economy to be established in the fatherland, has since that time in April 1946 when he personally visited the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant left the holy traces of on-the-spot guidance for thousands and tens of thousands of ri on the paths of the factory grounds of Pongung and Yongsong, in the deep shafts of Komdok and Yongyang at the foot of precipitous Machon Peak, and at the power plants on the Changjin and Yochon rivers.

Through the ceaseless leadership and great concern of the great leader South Hamgyong Province, which in the past possessed insignificant industry, today has been transformed into a powerful base for production of chemical fertilizer and vinalon, the pride of chuche industry, into a heavy machine industry base which is freely producing all sorts of machines, including modern large-scale machinery, machine tools and electric appliances, into a reliable non-ferrous mining base possessing large-size, modernized, high speed mining facilities and digging out various kinds of nonferrous metals and minerals in large quantities, and into a light industry base producing people's consumer goods of many varieties and high quality, thereby coming to take responsibility for a large share in the socialist construction of the country and in the improvement of the people's life.

The vinalon industry has had a surprising development as a pride-filled chuche industry which was created in the great era of chuche, in the era of the Workers Party.

The chemical industry of Hamhung has developed by producing carbide from limestone which used to be thrown away and using it as a raw material.

Truly by following the grand conception of the great leader concerning the development of the chemical industry based on carbide, in a place which had been overgrown with reeds in days past a modern-scale vinalon factory has sprung up and it has undergone a complete new change of appearance into a base of integrated chemical industry.

The vinyl chloride, agricultural chemical, dye-stuff and caustic soda industries, which were newly created about the same time as the vinalon industry, have in the past 10 years leapt up 5- to 8-fold.

The great leader, saying early on that fertilizer was rice and rice was, so to speak, socialism, supported the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex as the "Hill 1211" of the chemical industry.

With that great love and trust, Hungnam has at all times been responsible for the chemicalization of the rural economy.

This factory used to be worthless in quantity of production or technical facilities because it had been set up by Japanese imperialism with the object of colonial exploitation. What is more, at the time of the past Fatherland Liberation War it had become a heap of ashes because of the intensive bombing of U.S. imperialism.

However, in little more than 2 years, our heroic working class, under the wise guidance of the great leader, restored and rebuilt the factory which the swine had not been able to built up in 30 years. After that they quickly erected new urea and phosphate sites.

Thus today the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex has been transformed into our country's foremost integrated fertilizer production base producing a proper assortment of all types of fertilizer.

The Yongsong Machine Factory had its beginnings after the war, as did the history of our country's machine building industry.

In days past this factory cut out a few accessories with a couple of anvils and one or two lathes, or at best made wheelbarrows.

That very same working class of Yongsong, with the revolutionary boldness and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance instilled in them by the great leader, amazed people by making a 200mm boring machine, an 8-meter turning lathe and a 3,000-ton press at the time of the Chollima great upswing.

While these as their resources the machine fighters of Yongsong made a 6,000-ton press and a 20-meter large-size lathe in the period of overall technical reconstruction and today they have developed it into a "hero factory," a "factory which has succeeded to the proud revolutionary tradition" and a "mother factory" producing plant facilities needed in the key industrial sectors of the people's economy--metals, chemicals, extraction, building materials and power--including a high pressure blower and an 18-meter turning lathe employed for all purposes in the machine manufacturing industry.

The promising Tanchon mining region is the pride of our fatherland.

Along the foot of Machon-ryong, the Tanchon region is covered with the Kwang-chon, Mandok, Tongam, Hochon, Sangnong and Chonnam mines not to mention the Komdok mine, our country's foremost nonferrous metal mining base, and the Yongyang Mine, the promising magnesite base, and there they have even come to possess a comprehensive ore separation facility of tens of thousands of tons' capacity, and a factory for magnesia clinker.

Today the amount of mineral production of the Tanchon region is recorded at 5 times that which Japanese imperialism dug up in our country before liberation.

When the now regularly advancing Tanchon Smelting Works construction is finished, this region will be transformed all the more into a powerful mining region.

In Every Port, the Song of an Overflowing Catch

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed as follows:

"In our country, which is surrounded on three sides by the sea, the positive development and use of the resources of the sea possess great significance for the promotion of the welfare of our people.

"We must further strengthen the material and technological base of our marine products industry, broadly introduce advanced fishing methods and extensively develop coastal fishing together with deep-sea fishing, thereby enabling us to catch more fish."

The great leader, who carefully pondered the importance and position which South Hamgyong Province holds in the development of the marine products industry of the country, visited the plan's fishery stations at every period and every stage of revolutionary development, brilliantly expounded the future course and warmly looked after the life of the fishermen with fatherly love.

Sinpo is a fishing port city which was transformed into a fisheries base with the wise guidance and gracious love of the great leader.

Here in the port where in earlier days only plank boats were pushed and tossed about by the waves like dead leaves one finds today processing mother ships of over 10,000 tons and other large fishing boats busily plying back and forth, their engines chugging cheerfully; landing piers that stretch far out into the water as if to greet the fish-laden boats returning with their triumphal full catch; a forest of unloading conveyors and cranes; refrigeration plants of a magnificent scale which have sprung up along the edge of the sea; symmetrical streets lined with high rise buildings--indeed, the more one looks, the more colossal and thrilling the scene is.

Last year the Sinpo Fishery Station caught a volume of fish equal to that which South Hamgyong Province caught just after liberation.

In Sinpo there is also a shipyard, which is part of our country's shipbuilding base.

Today, in this place where only 10 years ago there was no more than a ship repair yard, big ships are now built quickly.

The great leader, saying that it is necessary to give a secure feeling like that of working inside a house to the work of fishermen catching fish on the sea, has seen to it in detail that the structure and scale of the boats are arranged to accommodate sleeping quarters, a mess and even a compartment for ironing clothes.

Sailing in ships constructed with that love, the fishermen are going out with easy minds to catch fish in the distant iceberg-filled waters.

In Sinpo have been splendidly setup processing facilities capable of processing and handling in a timely manner the fish which have been caught.

A fishery station processing facility, which includes the highly automated Sinpo Cannery, is putting out more than 500 varieties of processed goods.

How happy is the life of the fishermen living in sunny, modern houses, oblivious of care or worry.

A while ago a grandmother living in Sinpo City's Haeun-dong left on a family excursion with her son, who is a fisherman.

In days past she used to spend her time in sadness and tears, having lost her husband who was faced by a villainous Japanese ship owner to go out to sea where he suffered a violent death. But today, how happy and honored she is, owing to the concern of the great leader, to go on a family excursion with her son, daughter-in-law and even her grandchild.

In South Hamgyong Province there are also fishery bases equipped with modern facilities in every port including Yanghwa, Hongwon, Soho, T'oejo, Samho and Tanchon, which have been transformed into strong high sea fishing bases.

Small and medium fishing operations have bloomed, fishing cooperative associations' technical equipment has also been improved, and their level of production has risen about 10-fold compared to the post war period.

Sailing in fishing boats which have been made all-purpose and modernized, the fishermen sing of the grace of the great leader and at all times sing loudly the triumphal song of a full boat.

Pukchong--"Homeland of Fruit"

One of the great prides of South Hamgyong Province is the terraced orchard of the Pukchong region which spreads out endlessly embracing in a single sweep the East Sea waters on which the rising morning sun brightly shines.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed as follows:

"Extensively increasing orchards is a large-scale task of reforming nature and a great revolutionary achievement for bettering the life of the people. This work is not only a task on behalf of the happiness of our generation but is also a glorious task for the sake of the happiness of our posterity."

As for the lush fruit forests spreading out in every place in Pukchong from Yongjonri's 20- to 30-degree step terraces over to Tangu, Chonghung, and Ihadae, in the spring all kinds of fruit blossoms come to full bloom, and in the autumn the hills are filled with a hundred fruits--this is one of the swift steeds appearing before us today.

Before liberation there were scarcely a few dozen chongbo of apple orchards in Pukch'ong. Right here, which used to be that way, today more than 2,000 chongbo of orchards have spread out like a picture, and boast the majesty of our chuche fruit tree industry, and bring rich fruit harvests every year.

Yongjon-ri, the land of glory where the great leader visited and created the model of terraced orchards, now yields a great deal of fruit every year.

How proud we can be that in just a few years we will be getting more than twice as much fruit as now is yielded from the apple trees which were planted after the Pukchong Conference!

The mechanization, chemicalization and modernization of the orchard industry is rapidly being realized and today Pukchong County is continuously being equipped with modern production equipment such as hundreds of tractors, trucks, all types of coupling farm machinery and hundreds of reagent tanks, fruit storehouses, a 5,000-ton class fruit processing factory, etc.

Truly, today Pukchong County has come a long way in a short time through the wise guidance and great concern of the great leader.

The great leader, who in March 1957 visited the unknown small village of Yongjon-ri in Pukchong County in the north, went up and down the precipitous mountain which lacked even roads, personally picked the site for the terraced orchard and taught in detail the brilliant methods for achieving a communist Shangri-la.

From that very time Yongjon-ri began to unfold its new history as the show-place of terraced fruit cultivation, and after the Pukch'ong Expanded meeting of the Party Central Committee's Standing Committee, the nature-remaking projects burned with the flames of a prairie fire and the hills and mountain sand patches have been transformed into fruit gardens which spill over with all sorts of fruit such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries according to the season.

Here today, there are more than 80 varieties of fruit; from spring until late autumn fresh fruit is continuously yielded, and it is sent not only to places within the county but far away to other areas as well.

The Pukchong meeting's fruit has grown lush everywhere.

Today Chongpyong County, whose orchard in days past had no more than 24 chongbo, has become a fruit production site more than 100 times that size, comprising orchards of several thousand chongbo, and even in deep mountain villages which before had completely lacked orchards, new terraced orchards have appeared.

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